

# LABOR CLARION

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## No. 1 "Stupidly Drafted and Emotionally Conceived"

FOLLOWING is a transcript of an address delivered over the Columbia radio network last Tuesday night by Professor Theodore J. Kreps of Stanford University School of Business Administration, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee Against Proposition No. 1, of which Dr. John B. Canning of Stanford University is chairman.

Introducing Professor Kreps to the radio audience, Dr. Canning said:

"Due to unavoidable circumstances, Chester H. Rowell of the San Francisco 'Chronicle,' who was scheduled to make this broadcast, is unable to be with us this evening. In his stead you will hear Dr. Theodore J. Kreps, for several years a member of the economics staff of Harvard University, twice a delegate of the United States government to conferences of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland, and at present economic adviser in the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice in Washington."

### Substitute for Chester Rowell

Mr. Kreps said:

"It is impossible to substitute for Chester H. Rowell. He has a matchless way of putting his argument. He speaks with authority of years of distinguished leadership in independent thinking and courageous journalism.

"A life-long Republican of outstanding service to his party, to California, and to the United States, the mere fact that he strongly opposes Proposition No. 1 is in itself an almost irrefutable argument against it for those of us of conservative bias who have long known, followed and admired him.

"Now, I realize that the term 'conservative' has been much bandied about and abused of late, but let us use it in the sense which Mr. Cameron explained this past Sunday over the Ford Radio Hour. As you remember, he defined a conservative as one who above all else seeks stability—social stability, political stability, economic stability. For us conservatives the crucial question is, 'Will the enactment of Proposition No. 1 bring about stability?'

### Proposed Act Should Be Studied

"Now, let's not get our mental exercise by jumping at conclusions. Let's examine the proposition closely. At the outset may I ask, 'How many of you have read and studied the twenty-six sections of Proposition No. 1 in detail?' Those of you who have, do you remember Section 8? Perhaps you don't now, but if Proposition No. 1 were adopted you soon would.

"Those of you who have not yet read it, but have a copy of Proposition No. 1 now before you, please turn to page 5, the bottom of the page, and notice what it says. For the benefit of those who do not happen to have a written copy of the proposal before them, let me quote the gist of Section 8, omitting only that cumbersome baggage of synonyms without which statutory phraseology apparently cannot sound legal. Let me illustrate: In Section 8 you find, for example, the words 'goods, wares, merchandise, products, crops, materials, supplies, tools, equipment, services, entertainment, accommodations or articles,' for all of which I shall quote only the word 'merchandise.' In this

manner permit me to quote Section 8 directly without break of sentence structure and without changing one iota the legal meaning or effect. Here is what it says:

### Hamstrings Business Organizations

"It shall be unlawful for any person to utter to or within the hearing of any other person . . . any . . . derogatory . . . words . . . with the intent . . . to induce or influence any person . . . to refrain from purchasing, selling, using, delivering, transporting, handling or receiving any . . . merchandise."

"Let me read the passage again. 'It shall be unlawful . . .'

"Notice that this provision, together with Section 18 in the act, makes it a prison offense for any business man to complain to better business bureaus about the trade practices of 'chiselers.' For it prevents you from uttering any derogatory word with the intent of inducing anyone to refrain from buying from the 'chiseler.'

"Please look up in your dictionary the meaning of the word 'derogatory.' Then ask any group of law professors or judges about the word. Whatever the source of information you consult you will find that any word is derogatory which tends partially to annul or to take away, to detract or depreciate the character or value of a person or article.

"In short, if Proposition No. 1 passes, better business bureaus will be liable to fine and imprisonment for any publicity or activity tending to direct public patronage from irresponsible concerns. It is derogatory even to call a concern irre-

sponsible. If you pass Proposition No. 1 you will have taken away from better business bureaus their most important weapon, namely, derogatory educational publicity. They will have to drop their invaluable programs of the public education and promotion of business stability through adherence to higher standards of business ethics.

"Trade associations will be similarly paralyzed. For they, too, have brought order out of chaos in many an industry by steadily exerting pressure against disorderly, ignorant and dishonest competitors. Thus organizations such as the Printers' Board of Trade in San Francisco have established a long history of orderly business and labor relations, both during prosperity and depression. By the same means medical associations have curbed the sale of harmful nostrums and the practice of charlatans. In all earnestness I ask you, 'How can such unethical practices and practitioners be eliminated if no one is allowed to utter a derogatory word?'

### Would Encourage "Gyp" Practices

"Everybody knows that sound and stable businesses are invariably built upon the competitive merchandising of sound and stable values. No right-thinking business man wishes his product to succeed upon any other basis than its merits. He wants consumers to compare quality and value, and he wants them to tell others about it. But if the language of Section 8 of Proposition No. 1 means what it says consumers will be unable to avoid the 'gyp' shop and the inferior product, because no one will be allowed to tell them about it.

"In fact, even after the customer has been 'gypped' he will be guilty of a prison offense if he complains either to the better business bureau, to his fellow consumers, or to the fair trade practice enforcement agencies of our state and federal governments. Whether he be business man or consumer, any mention of his honest and legitimate criticism or complaint means jail.

"Please do not misunderstand me. I know full well that those who drafted and those who now sponsor Proposition No. 1 had not even the slightest intention thus to hamstring the activities of farm marketing associations, trade associations, better business bureaus, and business informational services to consumers. But hasty, ill-considered action has caused many a deer hunter to shoot one of his pals. Whether intended or not, the prohibitions and penalties are there in Section 8, and by virtue of Section 25 they are there beyond the power of the Legislature to remove them.

### Threat to Legitimate Business

"The proposition as now written places over the head of every business man in California actively supporting his trade association or better business bureau the threat of fine or imprisonment. Even if not enforced as written it can bring nought but uncertainty and instability, for chiselers will have a field day.

"To those who want that political and economic stability which is necessary for maximum progress of California business, only one recourse is open. That is to defeat so stupidly drafted and emotionally conceived a concoction as is Proposition No. 1."

## Warehousemen's Union

The following statement was issued to the press by President Paton of the union:

### "Important Specific Improvements"

"The membership of our union locked out by the employers, and the membership who were on strike at Woolworth's and Hiram Walker's today accepted by a majority vote the master agreement negotiated with the Association of San Francisco Distributors through the good offices of Mediator Paul C. Smith.

"The agreement accepted by our members is a satisfactory one in that it deprives our membership of no favorable conditions that our union has built up over four years of efforts, and in addition grants to the union important and specific improvements. Preference of employment for freight handlers is now uniformly recognized by agreement. This is also true of seniority. A modified 'hot cargo' clause recognizing the unions' right to refuse to act as strikebreakers is also in the agreement. Provisions are made in the agreement setting up the machinery for possible improvement

(Continued on Page Two)



## California Federation Issues Instructions On Election Activities

The California State Federation of Labor, which is leading the fight against the infamous Proposition No. 1, to be submitted to the voters of the state on November 8, has issued "Bulletin No. 2" of its series of circulars addressed to the Central Bodies and Affiliated Unions of California.

"All over the state," says the circular, "labor is rapidly and strongly organizing to defeat the vicious State Initiative measure No. 1, to be voted on at the state election on Tuesday, November 8, 1938.

"We now ask that your Council vigorously organize the most important services your Central Labor Body and affiliated unions within your jurisdiction can do to bring defeat to the reactionary interests who are opposing all labor in the State of California.

"There are 12,000 election or polling precincts in the fifty-eight counties of the state. Labor must cover every county possible and with a united, determined movement, and a little sacrifice by all, we can do this job and do it well. We want to cover 10,000 polling places and we want every one of the forty-three central labor bodies to do their part. We must not fail.

"The San Francisco Labor Council election committee is going to cover the 1100 precincts in the City and County of San Francisco on election day from the time the polls open until they close. We want you to do the same.

### Asks Appointment of Committees

"We now ask your Council to appoint a special general election precinct committee to cover the jurisdiction of your city and as much of your county as is possible."

The circular then gives elaborate instructions for the guidance of such committees in getting in touch with the electorate in each precinct of every county in the state, and how to procure lists of polling places. The chairman of each committee is advised to assign a part of these precincts to each union affiliated with the Council. No more precincts should be assigned to the volunteer committeemen than they guarantee to cover.

"By all means," continues the circular, "see that your city and if possible your whole county is covered. Endeavor to cover your county complete. Remember this is the biggest fight labor has ever had within the state.

"We suggest that you hold a mass meeting or organization meeting on Sunday, November 6, 1938, at your Labor Council or town hall, or a hall large enough to accommodate your precinct

workers. Get the ball park within your city if necessary, or any other places that will accommodate your workers. Give them instructions and location of their assignments. If it is possible to get them to cover their precinct from door to door to get out the vote, do so.

"Let there be no delay in this matter. We guarantee you San Francisco will be covered and we want to know that every other central body in this state is doing likewise.

### Great Work by Musicians

"The American Federation of Musicians of California, comprising all the Musicians' Unions of this state, is going to co-operate with every Central Labor Council. They are going out in bands, automobile parades and in band wagons to do their part. The Musicians' Union of San Francisco, Local 6, and the Musicians' Union of Los Angeles, Local 47, have released their members and are volunteering their musical services for this campaign. Get in touch with the president or secretary of the Musicians' Union in your city. Get them trucks and drivers from the Teamsters' Union. If not, engage trucks. In this way, with the co-operation of the Musicians' Union, they will offer a most valuable service to labor of California."

The circular suggests that the trucks cover every city and if possible outlying districts, and should carry large signs carrying the admonition to "Vote 'No' on Proposition No. 1—Stop Dictatorship in California!" The circular continues:

### Distribution of Post Cards

"Let every member of labor and every Central Body in the State of California do their part. Call on the rank and file to do their duty. United we

## Warehousemen Sign

(Continued from Page One)

in present wages, hours and vacation sections. Machinery is also provided for the settlement of disputes.

### Mediator Receives Thanks

"Our union looks forward to straightening out those matters which are left for negotiations, mediation and, if necessary, arbitration, in a satisfactory manner.

"We desire at this time, on behalf of our union, to thank Paul C. Smith, who acted as mediator in a very trying situation, for his fairness and impartiality, and for his suggestions, which in a large measure, aided in bringing the parties together on this agreement.

"Our union rejoices in the fact that peace has been restored in the warehouse industry and we know that this condition will continue for the mutual benefit of our members, the employers and the public at large."

march to victory for labor in California. Do not fail to have your union send out data and postal cards that have been sent to your Labor Council. The Musicians' Union of San Francisco and Los Angeles, as an example, handled the program of the State Federation of Labor in California complete. These two unions have 9000 members and have sent out 9000 envelopes as per instructions, and have inclosed ten postal cards in each envelope. Here are two unions sending 90,000 postals through the mails all over California. We want the first million postals sent as per instructions. If you have not enough, in the interest of time, have more run off by your printer, as every union in the state is clamoring for postals.

"If you have 10,000 members affiliated with your Labor Council and each union complies with our instructions and sends out 10,000 envelopes to all their unions within your jurisdiction these 10,000 envelopes will carry 100,000 postals all over California. See that the rank and file of your union carry out the program. In San Francisco this program is being handled to the letter by every union. See that this is done now and that it is done completely. If you will carry out our instructions and important duties we will defeat the reactionaries on November 8. Do your part and do it well. Do it now and put your every effort into this fight."

The circular is signed by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Against Proposition No. 2

The crippling of public health measures which will follow unless the so-called "State Humane Pound Act" is defeated at the November 8 election is pointed out in a statement just made public by the deans of two of California's leading medical colleges. The warning, issued jointly, is signed by Dr. Langley Porter, dean of the University of California Medical School, and Dr. Loren R. Chandler, dean of Stanford University School of Medicine.

"We appeal to those who have confidence in science and in medicine to vote 'No' on Proposition No. 2 and to use every effort to defeat this pernicious measure," say these two medical authorities.

According to the California Society for the Promotion of Medical Research, which is conducting the fight against the "Humane Pound Act," more than one hundred and sixty major lay, scientific and medical organizations have to date indorsed the campaign to defeat this measure. Most recent indorsements include those of the Food Research Council of California, College of Syntonic Optometry, Municipal League of Los Angeles and the Chambers of Commerce of Eureka, Berkeley, Salinas and Davis.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### HALLOWEEN BARN DANCE

The California Youth Model Legislature, a federation of youth groups, as a part of its campaign against State Proposition No. 1, is giving a Halloween barn dance, to take place at the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium, 620 Sutter, on Saturday night, October 29, at 8 o'clock. Regular admission is 25 cents per person, but those on strike or affected by lockout are to be admitted for 10 cents. Everyone is invited.



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## New Wage and Hour Act To Aid Many Workers, According to Andrews

With the new labor standards law becoming effective on Monday of this week the nation witnesses the most important move in the interest of the low-paid workers of the country since the adoption of the ill-starred N.R.A. Under its operation, according to Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the new law, 750,000 persons will receive increased wages and the work-week of a million and a half workers will be shortened.

The new law was enacted by Congress last session, after bitter and protracted controversy, in response to President Roosevelt's appeal of May 24, 1937, for extension of "the frontiers of social progress."

### Scope of Law Limited

It deals only with wages and working conditions, whereas the outlawed national industrial recovery act provided also for regulation of trade practices.

The statute applies only to industries in interstate commerce. It is intended to bring about a forty-hour work-week and a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour in such industries eventually. But for the first year an employee's regular work-week may be forty-four hours, and he may be paid as little as 25 cents an hour.

For the next six years the general minimum wage will be 30 cents an hour; after that, 40 cents. The maximum work-week will be reduced progressively during the second and third years to forty-two hours and then forty.

Employment longer than the statutory maximum hours will be permitted, but workers so employed must be paid in cash at the rate of time and a half the regular wage scale.

### Child Labor Prohibited

In general, the act also prohibits employment of children under 18 years of age in hazardous occupations. Children are forbidden to work in a manufacturing or mining industry if they are under 16, and youngsters between 14 and 16 may be hired only under certain conditions.

Administrator Andrews has conceded the law may be tested quickly in the courts. Since many of his definitions and regulations are too general to apply to a given industry, an appeal to the courts for a judicial determination will be the only way to answer positively many questions concerning the act's application.

Anticipating many "borderline" companies might not know whether the act applied to them, Andrews told an acquaintance:

"What difference does it make? They should come right in under the act because a minimum of 25 cents an hour won't hurt anybody."

He reported last week, nevertheless, some employers had threatened to suspend operations until they could decide definitely what to do.

Andrews charged "these delinquents" either were "unwilling or incapable of contributing to the common good."

### Penalties for Law Violation

"Enforcement (of the law) is in the hands of business men and their employees," he said. "They are the ones who will make the law work—not an army of inspectors from Washington."

At first, because of a rather small staff, Andrews will rely on state departments of labor to check a company's employment records to prove whether it is complying with the law. He has told industry that he would not search out all violators at first, but would be concerned only with those who "willfully try to evade the law of the land."

Violators are subject to a \$10,000 fine, six months' imprisonment or both. In addition, an

aggrieved employee may sue his employer for twice the amount of the difference between the statutory wage rates and his actual pay.

Congress exempted from the act agricultural workers, seamen, certain transportation employees, executives, professionals and certain salesmen. It also exempted from hour provisions persons in seasonal industries and in the first processing of agricultural or horticultural commodities.

### Andrews Talks to Nation

Speaking to the nation by radio, Andrews said the law was not designed to remake the nation, but that it should become "one of the pillars of a sound economic system in the United States."

He declared the administration expected the provision for an immediate minimum wage of 25 cents an hour in interstate commerce to result in wages considerably higher than that.

"Our experience with state minimum wage laws proves that the minimum does not become the maximum, despite the loud forebodings of opponents of that type of legislation," Andrews said.

The administrator contended the new law was largely self-enforcing because it gave every worker affected by the act the right to sue for double the amount of lawful wages denied him, plus court costs.

### "Favor the Worker"

"Obviously, any employer who has any doubt about whether the law applies to a particular employee should resolve that doubt in favor of the worker," Andrews said. "Trade associations and business magazines have said, 'When in doubt, comply.' That, I think, is excellent advice, and it will save a lot of trouble for everybody."

Andrews remarked one of the most helpful functions a union performs is to be alert for attempts on the part of employers to deny workers their rights under the act.

He praised "the whole-hearted co-operation" which he said large groups of employers already had given him.

Andrews declared the purpose of the act was to protect business, to guard "decent employers" against the ruinous competition of "competitors whose only weapon is low prices based upon low wages and long hours for those who produce their goods."

"Its further purpose, and I think its most far-reaching purpose, is to assure a steady stream of purchasing power in this country," he said.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### PROPOSITION NO. 20

At last Friday's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council a report of the Law and Legislative Committee recommending that the Council reconsider its action at a previous meeting recommending a "yes" vote on Proposition No. 20, and take no action thereon, was adopted. Proposition No. 20 is the so-called "Single Tax" amendment.

## Case Relied Upon to Justify Deportation Of Harry Bridges Falls

The Supreme Court of the United States last Monday accepted a case expected to have a bearing on attempts to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, because of alleged membership in the Communist party.

The court agreed to review a Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision releasing Joseph George Strecker of Hot Springs, Ark., from threatened deportation on grounds that he admitted being a Communist party member in 1932 and 1933.

The lower court ruled that government attorneys had failed to prove that the Communist party advocated overthrow of government by force and that therefore Strecker, born in Austria, could not be deported under the law.

Labor Department proceedings against Bridges, whom various organizations and prominent congressional figures have accused of being a communist, recently were suspended by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins pending a Supreme Court ruling in the Strecker case.

Unlike Strecker, the Australian-born Bridges consistently has denied ever belonging to the Communist party.

Under a federal law enacted in 1920 any alien who belongs to an organization which advocates overthrow of the government or physical action against the government is subject to deportation.

The Circuit Court said that it was a "kind of pecksniffian righteousness, savoring strongly of hypocrisy and party bigotry," to assume that Strecker advocated violence against the government simply because of Communist party membership.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### INCREASED FREIGHT HAUL

The average freight haul on American railways has lengthened by 100 miles during the past twenty-five years, according to the Association of American Railroads, which places the average haul today at 355 miles.



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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1938

## Deportation of Communists

There are many more communists in the United States than are indicated in the lists of registered voters in the various states. In spite of this there is little apprehension that they constitute a menace to the government of the United States.

So far as the Labor Clarion is aware no alien has been condemned to deportation under the federal law which declares subject to deportation any alien who "belongs to an organization which advocates overthrow of the government or physical action against the government."

The case of Joseph George Strecker, decided this week by the United States Supreme Court on appeal from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals (Arkansas), has assumed greater importance than otherwise would have been true because of the fact that Madame Perkins, secretary of labor in President Roosevelt's cabinet, had postponed proceedings against Harry Bridges to await its determination. For this action she has been roundly abused by the "red-baiters" of the country, and threats even were made to bring impeachment proceedings against her.

This newspaper has no desire to appear as apologist for either Madame Perkins or Harry Bridges. Heretofore both have shown considerable ability in defending themselves. Bridges has been accused of being a communist but he denies it. Madame Perkins has refused to appear in the role of prosecutor, where the burden of proof would be upon her.

Supposing she had heeded the taunts of the red-baiters and undertaken proceedings against Bridges; and supposing she had been successful in proving Harry to be a communist. What then? Would any court in the United States, and particularly the court of last resort, have justified his deportation because of political or economic beliefs?

Probably no better answer to that question could be made than the words of the Circuit Court in the Strecker case, that it was "a kind of pick-sniffian righteousness, savoring strongly of hypocrisy and party bigotry," to assume that Strecker advocated violence against the government simply because of Communist party membership.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

John Strachey, prominent English lecturer and writer, has been denied permission to enter the United States for a scheduled lecture tour on the ground that he is not in possession of a visa. Strachey left London in possession of a visa, but while his boat was in quarantine the State Department canceled his visa on the ground that he is a "communist." The Oxford graduate denied he was a "communist" and stated that the United States immigration laws were being distorted to bar progressives and liberals on charges of "communism."

## The Wage and Hour Law

The new labor standards law, or, as it is better known, the wage and hour law, went into effect last Monday, and already the country is learning how great was the need for such legislation.

The new statute sets a minimum effective immediately of 25 cents an hour and a maximum work-week of forty-four hours, and is intended to bring about an eventual minimum of 40 cents an hour and a work-week of forty hours.

Few persons would consider such wages exorbitant, and it is therefore matter of surprise to hear that industries throughout the country are closing down because they claim they cannot meet the new wage rates.

Some years ago President Roosevelt declared that "an industry that could not pay a living wage did not deserve to exist." If the wages and hours provided in the new law constitute a burden on industry it reveals that many enterprises, instead of being an asset to a community, are a curse, in that they have not been paying a living wage. The consequence is that the community in which they operate has been paying the difference between the meager wages and what constitutes a "living wage" by means of public relief. The sooner citizens learn about this disgraceful condition the better it will be for the welfare of all.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## War and Social Degradation

In reviewing the achievements of the June session of the International Labor Organization, Harold B. Butler, writing in the September issue of the "American Labor Legislation Review," warned that the progress of the I. L. O. hinges on peace. "The work of the International Labor Organization," he stated, "cannot hope to prosper in a warlike atmosphere, and might be totally ruined in the chaos which another general war would not fail to bring. It can only live by peace. It was therefore right that this organization should have been conceived as part of the machinery of peace."

Re-sounding the keynote and basic principle upon which the I. L. O. rests, the former director declared that "every step which promotes the spread of social justice is a contribution, direct or indirect, to the cause of peace. If peace cannot exist without social justice, still less can social justice exist without peace."

"War and social degradation go hand in hand," he asserted. "When the fruit of man's labor is turned to purposes of destruction, his last state is worse than the first. Social legislation goes by the board, hours are lengthened and real wages are forced down as soon as war takes control of society."

Not only questions of frontiers and minorities and alliances, but also questions of currency and unemployment, of raw materials and foreign exchanges, of social security and the maintenance of living standards now figure prominently in the field of international affairs. Their discussion has helped to promote greater tolerance and understanding, not only between employers and workers but also between nations, he declared. "The I. L. O.," Butler concluded, "is an indispensable feature of the kind of civilization at which the world is now more and more consciously aiming. I have no fears for its future."

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

It is odd but true that, confronted by the need of saving money, the railroads seek to cut the wages of workers, but not the salaries of officials.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has not quite earned its \$9 per share dividends this year; but don't be worried. In the four years from 1932 to 1935 the A. T. & T. drew from its surplus \$14,917,110 to keep up its dividends—but not a cent to keep up its employment.

## Towering Intellect of Brandeis

Justice Louis D. Brandeis is being urged to resign from the Supreme Court and head a worldwide organization intended to deal with the monstrous and growing tragedy of the Jews of the Old World, says George L. Knapp of the International Labor News Service. Every day the woes of that people seem to pile higher. The savage intolerance of Nazism is tightening in Germany, in a plan to banish all Jews within a few months. It has infected Italy, swept Austria, exiled thousands from that part of Czechoslovakia which Hitler seized, and may flare at any moment in Roumania.

If any man on earth has earned the right to pick his job, that man is Justice Brandeis. His devotion to any task he undertakes, his towering intellect, and his all but incredible capacity for absorbing and assorting facts, would make him a prize to any hard-pressed organization.

Nevertheless, probably three out of four of Justice Brandeis's admirers hope he will stay on the court. "Old men for counsel and young men for war," runs an ancient proverb; and the situation in Europe differs in little from war.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

Considerable surprise and disappointment has been occasioned by the announcement that the Commonwealth Club of California, always regarded as a liberal body, has recommended a "yes" vote on the fraudulent and misleading Proposition No. 1 on the November 8 ballot. It is a mild statement that this club has by its action alienated hundreds of friends and supporters by its reactionary vote on this vicious measure.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

A report issued by the Communist party congress in Birmingham, England, said that the aims of the congress included the overthrow of the national government. The report accused the Chamberlain cabinet of planning for an eventual advance of fascist nations against the Soviet union, "where they watch with dread the triumph of socialism."

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

William E. Sears, for over fifty-six years active in the Bricklayers' Union of Boston, and a charter member of that union, died at his home in Medford, a Boston suburb, recently. He was 79. Mr. Sears was one of those instrumental in founding the Bricklayers' Union at Boston, and was a past president.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

Joseph Duncan, president of the International Land Workers of Scotland, says that the British simply cannot understand why so many American employers put their reliance on strike breakers and labor spies. It is rather hard for a sane man to understand lunacy.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

Former President Benes of Czechoslovakia will lecture at the University of Chicago next winter. On the international sell out, perhaps.

### VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## CO-OPERATIVES OPPOSE No. 1

Declaring that "what California needs is more purchasing power through better and stronger labor unions to increase wages, and more consumer co-operatives to increase 'spending power' by sharing the profits with the purchasers," Ray Strong, president of the Northern California Co-operative Council, 372 Fortieth street, Oakland, has issued a call to all co-operators to oppose anti-labor Proposition No. 1 on the November ballot. Strong stated that he saw in the amendment a threat to the rights of citizens generally to organize for any beneficial purpose. He stated that consumers must defeat this measure or expect to be refused the right to operate and organize co-operative enterprises.



# Proposition No. 1 Destroys Constitutional Rights

*The following analysis of the vicious anti-union Proposition No. 1, which is the second of a series sponsored by a group of lawyers who have organized themselves into the "Lawyers' Committee Against No. 1," should be closely read not only by union men and women, but by all citizens of California who do not wish to see the initiative and referendum law thrown into disrepute by placing before the voters fraudulent and misleading measures such as the one under discussion. Another article will follow.—The Editor.*

THE Supreme Court of the United States has recognized the right to picket as part of the constitutionally guaranteed right of free speech. This principle has been expressed by a New York court as follows:

"The right to picket is founded upon constitutional principles."

This principle has been recognized and supported not only by the Supreme Court of the United States but by the courts of California. In a recent California case it was said:

"... if the design of the picket is to see who can be the subject of persuasive inducement such picketing is legal..."

Thus the constitutional principle that picketing is labor's method of presenting its case to the public is recognized to be that which it fundamentally is—a form of speech. Those who would destroy freedom of speech and press have always sought to do so upon the basis that the destruction of these rights was necessary in order to protect property and preserve our governmental institutions. Of such an argument the Supreme Court of the United States has said:

## Free Speech, Free Press, Free Assembly

"The greater the importance of safeguarding the community from incitements to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative is the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly in order to maintain the opportunity for free political discussion, to the end that government may be responsive to the will of the people, and that changes, if desired, may be obtained by peaceful means. Therein lies the security of the republic, the very foundation of constitutional government."

So important are these constitutional rights to our theory of government that even under circumstances of the greatest stress and strife they must be maintained. Yet as has been pointed out above, this measure actually destroys the right to picket and by its definition of coercion and intimidation as including peaceful persuasion prohibits free speech and thereby invades and nullifies fundamental constitutional principles.

This measure invades the fundamental right of freedom of assembly, of which the Supreme Court of the United States has said:

"The right of the people peaceably to assemble for lawful purpose existed long before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In fact it is and always has been one of the attributes of citizenship under a free government."

Freedom of the press is likewise attacked by this vicious measure. Even the distribution on the picket line of pamphlets explaining the union's position would constitute a criminal offense. The Supreme Court has recently recognized that such a prohibition is a violation of the constitutionally guaranteed principle of the freedom of press. In holding unconstitutional an ordinance prohibiting the distribution of handbills, the Supreme Court said:

## Fundamental Rights and Liberties

"Freedom of speech and freedom of press, which are protected by the First Amendment from in-

fringement by Congress, are among the fundamental personal rights and liberties which are protected by the Fourteenth Amendment from invasion by state action."

This proposed measure strikes at the very heart of all of those fundamental constitutional guarantees, and in so doing it weakens the entire structure of our civil liberties and invades the freedom of every person and class of persons in the United States.

Are you a store keeper? If so, the passage of this measure will hurt you by cutting down the buying power of your customers. This measure means the destruction of unions. The destruction of unions means the cutting of wages. The cutting of wages means reduction of buying power. As former President William Howard Taft stated from the bench:

"It is of benefit to them (the laborers) and the public that laborers should unite. They have labor to sell. If they stand together they are often able, all of them, to command better prices for their labor than when dealing singly with rich employers, because the necessities of the single employee may compel him to accept any terms offered."

Are you a professional man? If so, the cutting of wages and the decline of business will affect you, too. The workers who are fortunate enough to retain their jobs will be reduced to a low un-American standard of life and will be unable to afford your services. That is why the courts have said:

"The conservation of the chief asset of the laboring man, namely his labor, through combination with his fellows and by their organized efforts, is to be commended rather than condemned. For in that way his well-being may be best promoted and the interest of society thereby advanced."

## Child Labor and Sweatshops

Are you a consumer (and we all are)? As such you have the right to know the labor conditions under which goods which you desire to buy are produced. You have the right to be informed regarding the existence of child labor and sweatshop conditions. You have a right to patronize the fair, decent employer and to refuse your patronage to establishments which violate fair trade practices. Yet if this measure is enacted into law those rights will no longer exist.

Are you a farmer? If so, you must know that the workers are the ultimate consumers of your products, and the amount of your products that they can buy depends upon the rate of their earnings. Destruction of unions and lowering of wages means decline of the farmers' chief market and the ruin that necessarily follows such decline.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Syphilis and the Worker

By W. M. DICKIE, M. D.,  
Director State Department of Public Health

*Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of six articles. Others will appear in later issues of this paper. These articles are written for union labor publications not because it is thought that venereal diseases are more prevalent among workers than among other groups, but because syphilis presents certain problems to wage earners since treatments must be continued over a long period of time and, when the disease is untreated, disability frequently is the result.*

To the working man and woman, syphilis—undiscovered, untreated or badly treated—is more than a disease. It is also an economic problem told in terms of time lost from work, impaired physical and mental capacities, decreased efficiency and premature disability.

Experience elsewhere demonstrates that these losses are unnecessary. After fifteen years of adequate control measures the rate for syphilis in

Sweden in 1934 was seven cases per 100,000 population. If California had enjoyed the same rate last year there would have been only 457 cases of syphilis reported instead of 17,282 cases.

The Bureau of Venereal Diseases was established within the State Department of Public Health in February, 1937, by an act of the Legislature. Financed by federal and state funds, it has instituted measures which will help prevent the enormous wastage of human and public resources that results from uncontrolled syphilis and gonorrhea.

1. Information concerning the prevalence of venereal diseases and the problems of their control are being collected.

2. Public laboratories are being improved and extended so that accurate diagnosis will be available for everyone.

3. Public clinics are being improved and extended so that treatment will be easily available for all patients who cannot afford private medical care.

4. Assistance is being given local health departments in strengthening their control programs.

5. Latest scientific information is disseminated among the 12,000 private physicians in California and they are given free drugs for the treatment of patients who cannot afford to pay the full cost of private care and for those who do not live near clinics.

6. Information is being disseminated among the general public.

7. Control activities of official and lay agencies are co-ordinated.

Approximately 7 cents per capita is being spent in the federal, state and local programs—from funds both tax-raised and privately financed—to control venereal diseases in California. The United States Public Health Service estimates that 25 cents per capita is needed to reduce the incidence of syphilis and gonorrhea to a minimum.

Subsequent articles will relate what is being done to protect the public health, what remains to be done, and the problem as it particularly affects the worker. For more complete information, write the State Department of Public Health, Bureau of Venereal Diseases, State Building, San Francisco.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## P. G. & E. Absorbs Two Companies

Pacific Gas and Electric Company has been authorized by the California Railroad Commission to absorb its two subsidiaries, the San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation and the Midland Counties Public Service Corporation. Pacific Gas and Electric Company will acquire property from San Joaquin Light and Power Corporation of a historical cost, depreciated, of \$67,350,759, and from Midland Counties Public Service Corporation of \$5,364,695.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Tenant Purchase Loans

Appointment by the secretary of agriculture of County Tenant Purchase Advisory Committees for Merced and Tulare counties was announced last week by Jonathan Garst, regional director of the Farm Security Administration.

The first meeting of the Tulare committee, composed of John N. Hagler, Burch W. Hart and Fred P. Wilson, took place at Visalia on October 21, immediately following receipt of letters of appointment by the three men, Garst said.

Application for loans from tenants in Tulare and Merced are now being taken, according to Garst. The factors weighed in choosing borrowers, he said, include health, ambition, and a past record of agricultural accomplishment which indicates probable successful operations under the loan. Ownership of livestock and farming equipment is considered an advantage.



## Over Billion Dollars In Benefits Paid Under Social Security Act

The large benefits for the masses of the people derived from the Social Security Act were emphasized by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, in an address to the annual American Federation of Labor convention at Houston, Texas.

Pointing out that the Social Security Board administers the provisions covering old-age insurance, unemployment compensation, assistance to the old who cannot support themselves, aid for the blind and for children who lack parental support, Altmeyer summarized the amount of the benefits paid out and their results on both individuals and the community as follows:

"By September of this year the total amount of money paid out to beneficiaries of the Social Security Act, and thus turned into buying power for several million people, came to over \$1,200,000,000.

"This total includes about \$910,000,000 paid out for public assistance since February, 1936; \$7,500,000 in single cash and death claims paid since the old-age insurance program went into operation in January, 1937; and about \$300,000,000 in unemployment compensation benefits paid since January, 1938.

### Billion Dollars Added to Buying Power

"These payments have put purchasing power of well over one billion dollars into the hands of people, many of whom would otherwise have had little or nothing to spend. Used, as it must be, to buy the necessities of life, that billion dollars has flowed back into the main stream of business in every community throughout the country. And by so much it has helped to cushion the depression which came along about a year ago, and which is now receding.

"There can be no question of what this has meant—in terms of security, in terms of want and fear forestalled—to the individuals and families these payments have helped to keep going. Nor can there be any question that the entire economic life of the country shares in the stabilizing effects

of this security. And this is true not only of the five programs the Social Security Board administers—the programs I am discussing here—but also for the other five programs embodied in the act, and directed by other federal agencies.

"These welfare and health provisions have enabled every state in the Union to expand and strengthen its services for the welfare of children, for the protection of the public health, and for the vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped. Looking at the act in terms of people served and in terms of future needs forestalled—there can be no question that we can chalk up a record of genuine and enduring progress."

### Wider Coverage Advocated

In discussing a broadening of the existing provisions of the Social Security Act, Altmeyer declared the Social Security Board was preparing a report on President Roosevelt's suggestion that the payment of old-age insurance annuities begin at an earlier date than January 1, 1942; that larger benefits be paid than are now provided in the act for those retiring during the earlier years of the system, and that provision be made for paying benefits to aged wives and widows, and to young children of insured dying before reaching retirement age.

He said the board was also considering the problem of extending unemployment compensation and old-age insurance to farm and domestic workers, and to seamen. He added that the board had already recommended an amendment to bring seamen under the old-age insurance system and that a bill providing unemployment compensation for maritime workers was introduced at the last session of Congress.

He said the inclusion of farm and domestic workers was a big problem which "requires much study and careful preparation."

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Benefit Dance

Publicity Committee, Local 1100

On Saturday, November 12, 1938, the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1100, A. F. of L., will give a benefit dance to increase its strike fund. Regardless of the amount of money contributed to any cause by an individual, that still does not deter him from expending a small sum for the amusement of himself and family. Speaking to organized labor, that is how we hope you will feel toward this affair.

Come to the dance! Bring your friends! Help yourself by helping us! Refreshments available. Remember the date—Saturday, November 12, 1938, 8 p. m., Dreamland Auditorium, Post and Steiner streets.

Admission will be 40 cents.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### UNION LABEL HATS FOR ARMY

Whether history is to decree war or peace for the United States, nobody knows—but whatever happens, thousands of privates in the United States army will do their duty under hats that carry the union label behind the sweatband. When the order for 25,000 has been completed that will make 55,000 union label army hats, according to Hugh J. Glover, organizer for the Hatters' Union.

## Labor Council Requests Source of Information From President Green

The excitement created by the letter of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in effect indorsing the candidacy of Governor Frank F. Merriam for re-election, which was printed in last week's issue of the Labor Clarion, has to some extent subsided since the action of the San Francisco Labor Council last week repudiating Green's action.

At Friday night's meeting of the Council the matter was brought up on a motion that "the secretary be instructed to write to President Green notifying him that information given him regarding the candidates for governor does not express the sentiments of the majority of trade unionists in San Francisco, and request him to give to this Council the source of the information conveyed to him." The motion was carried by a vote of 160 to 98.

Many leading union members throughout the state sent individual telegrams to Green expressing dissatisfaction with his indorsement of Merriam, and scores of American Federation of Labor local unions and councils are reported to have filed additional protests with President Green in repudiation of his indorsement of the Republican candidate.

The San Pedro and Wilmington Central Labor Council, speaking for A. F. of L. unions in the Los Angeles Harbor area, wired Green:

"This council is 100 per cent back of the letter of President Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor, and, regardless of any indorsement of Merriam, the entire labor movement of the Harbor district will not vote for a Republican candidate. We request and urge that you withdraw your indorsement of Candidate Merriam."

Resolutions condemning Green's action were adopted by the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers of America; Boilermakers, Local 253, Bakersfield; Millinery Workers, Local 41; Retail Clothing and Haberdashery Salesmen, Local 1054; Typographical Union No. 84, San Bernardino; the Pomona Valley Central Labor Council, and the Orange County Committee Against Proposition No. 1.

In another telegram to Green the Santa Maria Central Labor Council said: "We respectfully beseech you to retract your indorsement of Governor Merriam."

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Against Proposition 1

Asserting it would work to the detriment of employer-employee relations by encouraging labor strife, the Fresno County Citizens' Security Council has urged defeat of Proposition No. 1 on the November general election ballot.

A resolution adopted by the council said the anti-picketing initiative would, if adopted, "cause more strikes, antagonisms and violence than California has seen in the past twenty years."

W. T. O'Rear, council chairman, said sponsors of the resolution included Hugh M. Burns, Thirty-sixth District Assemblyman, and Congressman Gearhart.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Institutional Workers

Request of low-salaried institutional workers that the city cease to deduct board, room and laundry costs from their salaries, whether or not the services were used, was granted last week.

After a conference between Chief Administrative Officer Cleary and John O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, Cleary advised the latter Controller Boyd would seek to obtain the necessary funds.

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## Warns Unions Against Anti-Union Publishers

The Organization Committee of Chicago Printing Trades Unions warns all labor organizations in the country to be on guard against "one of the slickest tricks ever attempted against us." The stunt apparently originated in the offices of "Life," one of the products of the anti-union Donnelly concern.

"Life" usually has one of the members of its editorial staff approach the officials of one of the more important unions with a story about the big circulation of the publication. Then the editorial staff member suggests that the union furnish him with information so he can prepare a big write-up of its activities.

As soon as the intended pawn of the anti-union publication, "Life," grabs the bait, the circulation office gets busy among members of the union publicizing the appearance of the article; the editor of the official paper of the union is contacted and induced to write a story praising "Life" and announcing the appearance of the article, with the idea of fooling the members of the union into buying a scab product. Some organizations of labor and at least one political party professing to speak for labor have fallen for this trick.

### Insidious Sales Methods

Recently an organization of needle trades workers succumbed to this sort of cheap publicity and the officers of the union and the editor of the official union paper helped sell "Life" to the members who depended upon them for intelligent direction. Last May, at its convention, one of the minor political parties actually peddled "Life" to the delegates and visitors and their official paper printed glowing accounts of the fact that a publication of national circulation had written a distorted account of their activities.

Most of those approached, however, have repulsed the attempts of the publishers of "Life" to bribe them with cheap ballyhoo, as they consider their union integrity worth vastly more than praise in the columns of a scab publication.

Encouraged by the fact that it worked with some people, and believing that the bait of publicity would blind others in the labor movement to their responsibility as loyal labor people, "Life" had the audacity to approach a prominent official of the Typographical Union with the plea that it was searching for "interesting articles" and wanted assistance in preparing an article on the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo.

### Non-Union Agent Met Tartar

The instrument used for this purpose was one Allan Brown, a member of the editorial staff of "Life." But Brown approached the wrong man. He tried to induce Ralph Wright, business representative of New York Typographical Union No. 6, to help him. The following is a part of the letter written by Wright to Brown, which should be a guide to all trade unionists who may be approached by the servile lackeys of that anti-union publication. Wright said in part to Brown:

"Your magazine, 'Life,' and your publication, 'Time,' are printed at the notoriously non-union Donnelley plant in Chicago. The Printing Trades Unions of that city for several months have been waging a campaign to organize Donnelley's. They have sought and are receiving the full co-operation of the International Typographical Union and all of its locals, included in which is New York Typographical Union No. 6.

"Patrons of the non-union Donnelley plant, in-

cluding the publishers of 'Life,' have been requested to lend sympathetic co-operation to the effort to establish fair American conditions in the Donnelley shop by demanding that their printing be produced under these conditions. To date I have heard of no such indication that you desire to lend such co-operation.

"It therefore occurs to me that your desire to give favorable publicity to the Union Printers' Home at this particular time may well be interpreted as an effort to offset the effect upon your circulation of the refusal of countless legions of members and friends of the Printing Trades Unions to purchase magazines printed under the non-union, inferior conditions existing at Donnelley's. I am sure that your 'friendly' gesture, in view of the circumstances, might well be considered an attempt to have the members and friends of the Printing Trades Unions betray our Chicago brothers for thirty lousy pieces of silver in the form of publicity for the great and renowned institution at Colorado Springs."

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## "City Beautiful" Poster Contest For Children of San Francisco

Plans are nearing completion for a "Shine for '39" city beautiful poster contest to be participated in by the city's 100,000 school children and to be held in the rotunda of the city hall under the joint auspices of the Department of Education and Mayor Rossi's Citizens' City Beautiful Committee.

Arranging the program were Director of Art A. A. Altmann of the school department and Mrs. Harry W. Thomas, chairman of the education committee of the citizens' group. As an added feature of National Education Week, the posters will be on view from Friday, November 11, to Monday, November 14, it was announced.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Nurses' Union

By C. TRIPP, R. N.

How many union men and women are in the hospitals today?

How many of these same union people have union nurses in attendance?

Now that is the situation we, the nurses of Local 19923, are faced with today.

When will you union people call union nurses when the services of a nurse are required?

We hear of how the "family doctor" brings his "own" nurse or how the patient was unable to convince the hospital to call a union nurse. The point is that you are paying the bills and can demand union labor and get it.

Would you hire a non-union carpenter or painter? No.

Well, then, why a non-union nurse?

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## Trouble Brews Locally Over Wage and Hour Law

The first controversy over observance of the new wage and hour law, as far as could be learned, came Monday last between the C. I. O. American Communications Association and the Postal Telegraph Company.

A nation-wide "slow-down" was ordered by the national executive board of the communications union in protest, it was announced, against refusal of the company to institute the forty-four-hour week instead of the present forty-eight-hour week.

Roy Pyle, member of the San Francisco union's executive board, declared that the union claimed its members were entitled under the wage and hour act to the forty-four-hour week, and overtime after that. The company had offered a forty-six-hour week, he said, and was willing to pay two hours' overtime.

"The slow-down will go on until something is done about observing the law," Pyle said. "It is important that unions force observance of the law because the wage and hour administration has no money or men to enforce it."

Pyle said attempts were made months ago to negotiate the hours of Postal employees, but because of the wage and hour law attempts were dropped at the time.

### Telegraph Company Fights Law

From New York comes an Associated Press dispatch stating that C. B. Allsopp, Postal Telegraph vice-president, said the company was starting to lay off 1000 messengers because of the federal wages and hours law, which became effective Monday.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announced it would comply with the law pending a ruling by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews on a request for exemption.

Both companies sought to have their messengers excluded from the law's provisions, declaring reduction of personnel was the only alternative. At a recent hearing on the request testimony was offered that many of the messengers received less than 10 cents an hour. The new law provides a minimum hourly wage of 25 cents.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A transcontinental contingent of seventy aliens ordered deported by the Department of Labor arrived at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, last week. Several children of deportees were in the group, which started from Seattle two weeks ago.

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## Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS  
President Typographical Union No. 21

Walter Coffey, until recently employed by the Francis Valentine Company, suffered the loss of his mother, Mrs. Margaret A. Coffey, on October 24. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

President Hollis, who has been confined to his bed since last Thursday, is reported to be much improved.

Members were shocked to hear of the death, on Friday, October 21, of Ethel Neece, a member of the "Examiner" chapel. Ethel Neece became affiliated with No. 21 in 1922, and has been employed on the "Examiner" for many years. She is survived by her husband, George T. Neece; a daughter, Clara May Neece; a sister, Mrs. Nan McLean, and three brothers, Joseph Segel of Wilmington, Del.; Abe Segel of Fresno, and Dr. David Segel of Washington, D. C. Interment on Monday, October 24, was in Alta Mesa Cemetery in Palo Alto.

Friends of J. C. (Joe) Wiseman will be saddened to hear of his death, which occurred in Los Angeles Saturday, October 22. Joe had worked in San Francisco at different times for the past twenty-five years and was well known throughout the jurisdiction of the I. T. U.

H. G. McNeelan, superintendent of the Hooper Printing Company chapel for the past ten years, but who was forced to retire some months ago on account of illness, died at Livingston, Calif., on Friday, October 21. Mr. McNeelan is survived by his widow, Lila, and a son, David, as well as two brothers, Frank McNeelan of Livingston and Ernest McNeelan of Portland. He was 48 years of age and was born in Little Rock, Ark. The funeral was held on Monday.

Edmund Lowe of the "News" chapel, after a long illness, is again able to work part time.

**VOTE "NO" ON STATE PROPOSITION No. 1.**

"Bud" Lessard, after a swing around the East and South, is back in San Francisco. He reports conditions improving.

F. E. Woodard of Oakland Union and wife were renewing acquaintances in San Francisco over the week-end.

Ralph Trickle, after serving as delegate to the State Federation of Labor, took an extended trip through the East and Middle West. He is now back on the job at the "Wall Street Journal."

### Softball Notes

The S. F. T. U. softball team meets the Railway Express array next Sunday at 10 a. m. at Portola

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diamond, Silliman and Holyoke streets. To get there, transfer from a Mission street car to an eastbound bus at Silver avenue. Get off at Holyoke The diamond is a block south. . . . At the close of the league season several members of the squad requested Manager E. M. ("Blackie") Blackford to schedule a few post-season engagements. A caucus will be held after Sunday's game to determine further 1938 engagements.

**VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1**

### International Printers' Union Criticized by Subordinate Body

The Missouri Typographical Conference, in session at Sedalia, criticized its parent body, the International Typographical Union, for refusing to pay a 1 per cent assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor for its organization campaign.

The Missouri conference approved a resolution urging the international group to levy the 1 per cent assessment on each member to obtain funds for organization purposes.

**VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1**

### "Peace in Employment"

The proponents of Amendment No. 1 claim they see peace in employment relations. Is it the kind of peace that the workers of Germany have? A report smuggled out and published by the International Typographers' Secretariat (maintained by printing trades unions of many countries) shows the wonderful status of those under the protection of the Hackenkreuz, reprinted in the "Inland Printer," Chicago, October, 1938:

"It is generally known that the nazis destroyed both the unions and the employers' associations and confiscated their assets. Under a national minister, divisions of the German Labor Front were set up in each trade and industry (Reichsbetriebsgemeinschaft Deutsches Arbeiter Front.) There is a leader for each industry, and a leader in each plant. Naturally, these are active nazis, and by a coincidence, the leader of the plant is sometimes the employer!

"This printer wrote: 'Whereas our union used to be a powerful weapon, we now have in the German Labor Front a powerful organization for the drastic oppression of workers. As members of the D. A. F. we are the slaves of the plant leader and have to hold our tongues if we do not wish to find ourselves in jail or concentration camp. The way we are exploited, not only in every minute of the longer hours we have to work, but also in "free" time in order to deprive us of every possibility of acting as free human beings, is shown by the following program for the week:

"Monday (after work) fire drill; Tuesday (after work), musketry drill; Wednesday (after work), first aid drill and gas mask tests; Thursday (before work), march with full equipment, starting at 4:30 a. m.; Friday (after work), theoretical instruction; Saturday (after work), plant meeting.

"This program is binding on everybody in the plant. Anyone wishing to avoid compliance with it on any excuse whatever has to reckon not only with the loss of his job but also with drastic penalties. Such is the life of a journeyman in the Nazional-Socialist totalitarian state.'"

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

President Roberts has made a draft of proposed changes in M. T. D. U. laws considered at the Birmingham convention.

Article XI, Sec. 3: Any officer of the M. T. D. U. may be impeached by the executive council. . . . Secretary-Treasurer Anderson of New York favored amending the law; claimed it gave too much power to executive council; any two members might decide the third member should be removed, but the third might be a better man than they are; that two men could easily "gang up" on any one and remove him. President Roberts replied: "A suspended officer had right to appeal to convention."

Secretary Anderson: "The executive council may decide the next day after the convention that they don't want one member to serve for eleven months; protect him from decision of two men; give him some protection from being 'ganged up' against."

Delegate Gavigan, Cleveland, suggested that any member not a member of the M. T. D. U. refer any inquiries or suggestions they might wish to make to the committee on laws. President Roberts agreed this point was well taken and assured all visitors that they could sit in the convention and any of their suggestions would be given consideration.

Secretary-Treasurer Anderson: "You cannot show me in the laws where you or anyone has authority to do this."

President Roberts: "Your point of order is well taken. This convention should be a friendly 'get-together,' but nowhere in the laws does it state that this exception can be made."

Apparently President Roberts believes both in the law and also "political expediency," or that the M. T. D. U. laws should be made very "elastic." He advocates all mailers affiliating with the M. T. D. U. It would seem the cordial relations heretofore existing between President Roberts and Secretary Anderson are a trifle strained since Roberts defeated Anderson for secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. It's possible, also probable, New York may yet become another "wavering" M. T. D. U. union.

The proposed six-day-four-day-five-day week, if approved by referendum, would prove a backward step, leading to strife and contention to the detriment of the I. T. U. It should be defeated.

The many friends of Otto G. Lepp, foreman of the Milwaukee (Wis.) "Sentinel," will no doubt regret to learn of his being stricken with a possible ulcerous complaint of the stomach. His condition is reported as improved, however.

H. Viele has returned from a three weeks' visit to Omaha, Neb. His mother accompanied him on his return to this city.

**VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1**

### Congressman Alfred J. Elliott Would Make Fine Strikebreaker

Congressman Alfred J. Elliott of the Tenth California district, which includes Tulare and Kern counties, told a meeting of Associated Farmers of California at Fresno he will seek in Congress to put an end to the federal policy under which the Farm Security Administration feeds agricultural workers who refuse private employment.

"I am against feeding anybody who will not work," said Elliott.

Elliott told the farmer group any man should be willing to work to feed and care for his family, declaring he himself at one time had been able to support his family on 50 cents a day.

Elliott expressed the belief the difficulties reported by farmers with the Works Progress Administration are due principally to "trouble makers" in the W.P.A. organization.



## Labor's Valiant Work Against Proposition 1

Labor's campaign against State Proposition No. 1 was acknowledged to have an even break for victory as mobilized workers went into the field against the labor initiative.

Working against tremendous odds, San Francisco union workers showed tremendous gains in their second week of campaigning.

Labor in San Francisco has made definite inroads into the opposition's campaign despite the fact that labor is fighting a "million dollar treasury."

The importance of getting out a large vote in San Francisco and in the Bay counties was emphasized by Paul O. Gaffney, campaign director. Gaffney said:

"Registration figures show that Los Angeles County has 1,500,000 voters and that the four Bay counties, San Francisco, Alameda, Marin and San Mateo, have 725,000 registered voters.

"We must work night and day in this region to offset the possible anti-labor vote in Los Angeles County. Labor in Los Angeles is doing a heroic job, but there is a strong possibility that San Francisco and Bay county votes will have to overcome 'yes' votes in the south. This is only natural, because union labor is more commonly accepted here than in the southern city."

Labor's San Francisco headquarters issued new literature this week. A series of miniature booklets addressed to the little business man, the wage earner, the professional worker and the club-woman are now being circulated.

Labor speakers addressed radio audiences this week and will continue to do so until the eve of election.

Early speakers this week were Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, and Hugo Ernst, international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Another call for precinct workers was sent out this week by Captain A. T. Petersen of the Masters, Mates and Pilots' Union. Captain Petersen announced that precinct workers were needed in the non-labor districts and urged volunteers to register for the sections.

All members of organized labor are asked to call the attention of their friends to the radio programs, printed elsewhere in this newspaper.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Referendum Proposals

The Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council met on Tuesday, October 18, and continued its hearing and consideration of pending state propositions to be voted on Tuesday, November 8, 1938.

Proposition No. 16, Retirement of Judges—Any judge having served twelve years and being 70 years of age may retire with an annual pension equaling one-half of his last year's salary. He may also, if he consents, be assigned to duty. Committee recommends VOTE YES.

Proposition 20, Taxation (erroneously called the single-tax amendment)—Last week your committee reported on this measure and recommended Vote "No," stating committee believed this measure if approved by the voters would produce more harm than good. N. D. Alpers, secretary of the Tax Relief Association of California, appeared before the committee and opposed this recommendation on general principles, but did not produce any statistics or financial information indicating the effect of the amendment on actual tax collections by the state and the counties if this proposition be adopted. Committee therefore rec-

ommends that the Council reconsider its action on Proposition 20 and take no position thereon.

Proposition 22, City Charters—Permits cities to vote on amendments to city charters at special elections as well as general elections. Committee recommends VOTE YES.

Proposition 23, Legislative Help—Amends the State Constitution by increasing the allowance of money to be expended by the Legislature from \$6 a day to \$12 a day. In view of evident need for this increase, committee recommends VOTE YES.

Fraternally submitted.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,  
HENRY HEIDELBERG, Chairman.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### "THE ANIMAL KINGDOM"

"The Animal Kingdom," a brilliantly written comedy drama by that superior playwright, Philip Barry, which opened at the Alcazar Theater last week, is not a story about "Bring-'Em-Back-Alive" Buck, as the name might indicate. It is a subtle exposition of the thoughts and emotions of a well-born man, his wife and his former mistress. It is irresistibly charming, and it seemed to appeal to an audience that filled the theater to the doors. It is one of the very best of the Federal Theater plays thus far. "The Animal Kingdom" engagement at the Alcazar is for two weeks only, and will open at the Twelfth Street Theater in Oakland, Monday, October 31, for a similar run.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### "HAVING WONDERFUL TIME"

The best comedy of the New York 1937-38 season, awarded the Rio Cooper Magrue prize of \$500, will be the next offering of the Federal Theater at the Alcazar. It opens next Monday night, October 31. Its title is, "Having Wonderful Time." Arthur Kober is the author.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Locally Speaking

By RUSSELL G. JOHNSON

The Paint Makers were organized in August, 1936, for the purpose of stabilizing the paint-making industry. Oh yes, we had a little trouble, but it was ironed out in negotiations. Today we have a 100 per cent union membership in San Francisco and Marin counties.

As you've noticed, our old enemy, Proposition No. 1, is back on the ballot again; only this time state-wide and harder to fight. Opposition has clothed it in such subtle, misleading phrases that the voting public can hear the flapping of wings as the dove of peace extends the olive branch. Organized labor, regardless of affiliations, has united to fight this outrage to labor—the most vicious anti-picketing ordinance ever placed on a voter's ballot!

Labor and friends of labor will prove they are on their toes when they defeat this insult to the workers of our state!

Don't forget to vote "No" on Proposition No. 1.

Our membership unanimously voted an assessment of 50 cents per member to help defeat this initiative, so thoroughly un-American in its opposition to labor and our Constitution.

Paintmakers' Local Union No. 1071 meets every first and third Friday at the Building Trades Council, 200 Guerrero street.

William W. Hansen : : : : : Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin : : : : : President  
Geo. J. Amussen : : : : : Secretary  
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## Radio Broadcasts on Dangerous Initiative

Three state-wide radio broadcasts carrying labor's message against State Initiative Proposition No. 1 have been arranged by the California State Federation of Labor in co-operation with the Citizens' Committee Against Proposition No. 1, it was announced today by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation.

Prominent speakers will broadcast the message (their names will be furnished as soon as they are definitely signed up). Summary of these major broadcasts follows:

Tuesday, November 1—Columbia Broadcast System, 7:30 to 7:45 p. m.; Stations KSFO, San Francisco; KARM, Fresno, and KNX, Los Angeles.

Thursday, November 3—Columbia Broadcast System, 7:15 to 7:30 p. m.; Stations KSFO, San Francisco; KARM, Fresno, and KNX, Los Angeles.

Saturday, November 5—California Radio System, 7:15 to 7:30 p. m.; Stations KYA, San Francisco; KFBK, Sacramento; KWG, Stockton; KMJ, Fresno; KERN, Bakersfield; KFWB, Hollywood; KFOX, Long Beach, and KTMS, Santa Barbara.

Other miscellaneous programs: October 28, KGO, 7:15 p. m.; October 29, KFRC, 7 p. m.; October 31, KGO, 8:45 p. m.; November 2, KGO, 8:15 p. m.; November 4, KGO, 8:45 p. m.; November 7, KGO, 6:45 p. m.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

The Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration will present Dino Borgioli, world's most famous lyric tenor, as guest soloist with the Bay Region Symphony Orchestra, Leslie Hodge conducting, in the Civic Auditorium, Tuesday evening, November 1, at 8 o'clock.

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours Union Clerks  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
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Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

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## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

### Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, October 21, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Bakers No. 24, James Frame and S. K. Leman vice Carl Zizelman and Walter Maybee; Brewery Workers No. 7, George Lorenz and Joseph Nehieder vice Henry Jenichen and Woodrow Rigdon; Building Service Employees No. 14, Russell Dreyer vice Joe Carver; Film and Poster Exchange Employees, Joe F. Smith vice Edward Robinson; Garage Employees No. 665, Roy J. Patton and Charles F. Downs vice John Cobb and Albert J. Fernandez; Lumber Clerks and Lumbermen No. 2559, Laurence Shaughnessey vice Paul Fitzwilliam; Production Machine Operators No. 1327, John Byrnes, new delegate; Street and Electric Railway Employees No. 518, J. J. Sherry vice Ed Grant and Ed Grant vice F. McBean. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Operating Engineers No. 64, copy of letter sent to A. F. of L. convention at Houston, Texas, relative to reconciliation in organized labor movement. Civil Service Commission, relative to hearing to be held before the commission October 26, 1938, relative to wage scales on public contracts. Civil Service

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.  
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.  
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.  
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.  
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.  
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Janitors No. 66, copy of resolution sent to A. F. of L. convention and other bodies relative to labor affairs in California.

**Donations received from San San Francisco unions for various purposes:** Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators, check for \$50 for Department Store Employees, and promise of \$50 for them additional, and check for \$100 for campaign against State Proposition No. 1; Automotive Warehousemen No. 860, check for \$20 for Department Store Employees; Bakers No. 24, \$750 for defeat of Proposition No. 1, and report that they have contributed \$500 to State Federation of Labor and other labor councils; Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24-C, Candy Workers, stating that their contribution of \$10 is for Retail Shoe Clerks 410; Building Service Employees No. 14, check for \$100 for the fight on No. 1; Blacksmiths No. 168, to defeat No. 1, check for \$50; Carpenters No. 22, check for \$100 to defeat No. 1; Carpenters No. 2164, check for \$100 to defeat No. 1; Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers No. 1235, \$50 for Department Store Employees; Chauffeurs No. 265, check for \$100 and check for \$400, to defeat Proposition No. 1; Civil Service Janitors No. 66, check for \$267, one-half to defeat No. 1 and one-half to Department Store Employees on strike; Copper Plate Engravers No. 424, two checks of \$15 each for Department Store Employees and to defeat No. 1; Electrical Workers B-202, check for \$200 to defeat No. 1; Garage Employees No. 665, check for \$500 to defeat No. 1; United Garment Workers No. 131, \$200 to defeat No. 1 and \$100 for Department Store Employees; Hospital and Institutional Workers, \$50 to defeat No. 1; Janitors No. 9, \$50 to defeat No. 1; Jewelers No. 36, check for \$50 to defeat No. 1; Laundry Workers No. 26, \$500 to defeat No. 1 and \$500 for Department Store Employees; Leather and Pocketbook Workers, check for \$15 to defeat No. 1; Federated Locksmiths, check for \$10 to Department Store Employees; Lumber Clerks and Lumber Handlers, check for \$250 to defeat Proposition No. 1; Machinists No. 68, \$500 to defeat No. 1 and \$500 for Department Store Employees; Bay Shore Machinists No. 732, \$75 to defeat No. 1; Mailers No. 18, two checks for \$25 to defeat No. 1 and for Department Store Employees; Material Drivers No. 216, \$300 to defeat Proposition No. 1; Millinery Workers No. 40, check for \$25 to defeat No. 1; Millmen No. 42, check for \$250 to defeat No. 1; Molders No. 164, check for \$200 for Department Store Clerks; Musicians No. 6, check for \$100 for Department Store Clerks; Newsvendors' Union No. 20769, check for \$350 to defeat No. 1; Office Employees No. 13188, check for \$50 to defeat No. 1 and \$10 for Department Store Employees; Ornamental Plasterers No. 400, check for \$50 to defeat No. 1; Photo Engravers No. 8, \$10 to State Federation of Labor, \$25 to Central Labor Council of Alameda County, and \$105.75 to San Francisco Labor Council; Steam Fitters No. 509, two checks of \$50 each, one for Retail Clerks' strike fund and one to defeat No. 1; Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 706 (Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters), check for \$38 to defeat No. 1; Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29, check for \$100 for Department Store Clerks and check for \$95 to defeat No. 1; Street Railway Employees No. 1004, two checks for \$250 each, one to defeat No. 1, and one for Department Store Employees.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution of Street Railway Employees No. 1004 opposing Declaration of Policy known as No. 5, providing for the issuance of a nine million dollar bond issue to purchase 720 buses for transportation of passengers, to be voted on November 8, as to policy, and later as an appropriation.

Referred to the Officers and Executive Committee: Complaint of Capmakers' Union against United Cap Works, B. Friend, proprietor, at 667 Mission street, for employing Emma Kremese,

ineligible to work under Clause, 2 of present agreement.

Referred to Executive Committee: Agreement between Laundry and Dry Cleaning Drivers No. 256 and C. I. O. Industrial Union Local 447, regarding an immediate election of new officers, and that written guarantees be given the A. F. of L. union that no discrimination against them be made for past activities. Coopers No. 1, requesting that notice be issued to the Swiss-Italian Colony to show why they should not be declared unfair.

Letter signed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and attached thereto copy of statement of Joseph M. Casey, international auditor and organizer of the International Union of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, acknowledging its genuineness, was put on the secretary's desk, and was by motion ordered read to the Council, and caused considerable discussion and debate in the Council. It contained a statement of the old-time policy of the American Federation of Labor to refrain from entering into the political election of state officials in the many states, but that a deviation of the policy is where in the judgment of the president of the Federation it is warranted by information furnished him by outstanding leaders in the labor movement. One of the main questions before the voters of California in the coming state election is whether or not a candidate shall be elected to the position of governor who has been espoused and backed by every enemy of the American Federation of Labor. He concludes this letter by saying: "Under these conditions and circumstances it is my opinion that the workers of the State of California are not justified in supporting any candidate who is given the support of those who are so bitterly opposed to the policies of the American Federation of Labor." This caused a protracted debate, and led to the following motions: Moved to file; amendment, that secretary be instructed to write to President Green notifying him that information given him regarding the candidate for governor does not express the sentiments of the majority of trade unions in San Francisco, and requesting him to give to this Council the source of the information conveyed to him; motion to lay matter on the table was lost; motion to close debate was carried, and on being put to a vote, the amendment carried by 160 votes in favor and 98 votes against.

**Report of the Executive Committee**—Wage scale and agreement of Fruit and Vegetable Clerks was explained in detail, and committee recommended indorsement, subject to indorsement of the international union, with the usual admonition. The resolution presented by Street and Electric Railway Employees to eliminate jitney buses was discussed in detail and laid over for one week, in view of some objections of certain sections of the city complaining they would lose existing transportation facilities. Wage scale of Millinery Workers laid over at request of the union. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Waitresses No. 48 are contributing to the striking department store employees; the benefit ball for sick and disabled will be held by the union at California Hall October 29. Bill Posters and Billers complain of candidates running for office not employing their members for the spreading of literature and cards. Sailors still complain of infringement of their jurisdiction by the Scalpers' Union. Machinists levied an assessment of \$2 per member on all working members to be contributed to the campaign against Proposition No. 1. Electrical Workers have levied an assessment of \$1 per member for the support of striking Department Store Employees. The Governmental Employees are making progress. Garment Cutters levied an assessment of \$1 for the benefit of Department Store Employees. Waiters have assessed members \$1 for the benefit of the Department Store Employees and the campaign against No. 1. Chauff-



feurs have contributed \$500 for the campaign against No. 1 and \$500 for the Department Store Employees.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommended as follows: State Proposition No. 16, retirement of judges, vote "Yes"; Proposition No. 20, taxation, committee recommended that Council reconsider its action in voting "Yes" for this proposal and take no position thereon; proposition No. 22, City Charters, vote "Yes"; Proposition No. 23, Legislative Help, vote "Yes" (see full report in Labor Clarion). Report adopted.

**Receipts, \$8261.75; expenditures, \$7039.**

Council adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Agreement at Westwood

At Westwood, in the high Sierra, scene of serious labor disturbances last July, the National Labor Relations Board, the Red River Lumber Company, the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. were parties to an out-of-court settlement of Wagner act violations charges against the company last week that was without precedent, according to a dispatch in a local paper.

Climaxing days of negotiations, after formal hearings of the charges had opened, a stipulation for a cease and desist order, a consent election and agreement for reinstatement of workers, was presented to Trial Examiner Gustaf B. Erickson.

Last July the C. I. O. called a strike. On July 13 a "purge" of C. I. O. men was staged, with hundreds assertedly driven out of the region. Today the A. F. of L. claims a membership of more than 1900 workers.

Under the agreement arrived at the Labor Board may call a consent election to determine representation. The company agrees not to bargain collectively with any union involved until then, and not to enter into a closed shop agreement unless the union "has, subsequent to the date of this order, in no way been established, maintained or assisted" by the company and has been certified by the board.

Provision is made for payment of back wages to thirty-one men; for reinstatement and back pay for ten men; for reinstatement without back pay for three men. Cases of three others are to be left to the labor board.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## School Forum Programs

Interest in the coming election is reflected in Evening School Forum programs, with four debates scheduled the first week in November, according to George G. Mullany, director of publications of the San Francisco Public Schools.

"How Will No. 13 Affect Your Electric Bill?" will be debated Tuesday evening, November 1, at James Lick Junior High School, with Paul A. McCarthy, secretary of the Statewide Garrison Act Committee, speaking for, and Attorney William Farnum White speaking against the proposition.

Tuesday night, at Polytechnic Evening High School, a lecture panel forum on "Will Proposition No. 1 Bring Industrial Peace?" will have as discussion leaders Gerry Watkins of the California Committee for Peace in Employment, and Dr. A. M. Kidd, of the University of California Law School.

A double program at Redding School Wednesday evening will feature Anthony Bledsoe, expert criminologist of the Berkeley Police Department, demonstrating "the lie detector," and Attorney A. L. Crawford speaking on "Forgotten Constitutional Rights."

Thursday, at Edison Elementary School Forum, will be the fourth meeting devoted to "Child Welfare." Guest speakers will be L. E. Dickieson of

the Boy Scouts of America, presenting a lecture and exhibits on "Hobbies for Parents and Children," and Basil Stovsky, with a colored motion picture, "A Child's Day in the Russian Nursery School."

Friday, at Sherman Elementary School, the debate, "How Will No. 13 Affect Your Electric Bill?" will be repeated by Paul A. McCarthy and Attorney William Farnum White.

The same evening, at Lafayette Elementary School, a lecture panel forum on "Proposition No. 1" will be led by Gerry Watkins and Rev. Don M. Chase, pastor of Calvary Methodist Church.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Recommendations

### On State Propositions and Charter Amendments by the San Francisco Labor Council

#### State Propositions

#### Ballot

No.	Title of Measure	Vote
1.	"Labor" Initiative .....	No
3.	Motor vehicle taxation and revenue..	Yes
4.	Highway and Traffic Safety Commission .....	Yes
6.	Taxation and insurance companies..	Yes
8.	Apportionment of funds to political subdivisions .....	Yes
12.	San Francisco Bay Exposition.....	Yes
13.	Revenue bond Act of 1937.....	Yes
14.	Removal of judges upon conviction of crime .....	Yes
16.	Retirement of judges.....	Yes
17.	Initiative, S. C. A. 1.....	Yes
22.	City charters, A. C. A. 59.....	Yes
23.	Legislative help .....	Yes

#### Local Propositions

No.	Title of Measure	Vote
1.	Firemen's amendment .....	Yes
2.	Fire Department .....	Yes
3.	Police department .....	Yes

**Take this with you to the polls and vote as recommended**

## Community Chest

Events came fast and furious last week in the rapidly-forming Community Chest army that will seek \$2,100,000 between November 16 and December 2. The campaign was built around the slogan, "Open Your Heart, San Francisco." But since dynamic Campaign Chairman Lloyd W. Dinkelspiel has taken active charge another keynote has crept into the campaign—"We must have increased subscriptions and an increased number of subscribers."

How well this plea has been accepted is evidenced in the enthusiastic manner in which executive committee, directors, the central committee—organization charged with contacting the larger donors—and last of all, a mass meeting of 400 Chest agency directors, have taken up the cry.

Reports of advance work done by the central committee under C. O. G. Miller indicate that the Chest can expect increases in gifts from the larger subscribers. This group, which collected \$1,125,000 last year, has accepted the task of obtaining \$145,000 more than that in the coming campaign.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## A. F. of L. Wins Election

The International Longshoremen's Association, an A. F. of L. affiliate, made a virtual clean sweep of a collective bargaining agency election by river-front workers in New Orleans.

Tabulation of ballots cast by nearly three thousand longshoremen showed the I. L. A. had 2075; the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of the C. I. O. had 633 and the Stevedores and Longshoremen's Benevolent Society, an open-shop organization, 50. Twenty-two ballots were spoiled and six were for none of the unions.

The longshoremen voted by companies, and gave the I. L. W. U. only two of the twenty concerns involved.

The Federation also won votes of the banana carriers, clerks and checkers. Banana carriers gave the I. L. A. 540 votes, the C. I. O. union 231 and four votes were spoiled or for neither union. In the election of the clerks and checkers the I. L. A. received 86 votes and the I. L. W. U. 10.

## "Robbing" The Blind--

—and the SCHOOL CHILDREN, too! And those on state RELIEF, and even ORPHANS! Not willfully, of course, but that would be the result of No. 20 on the ballot (single tax).

HOW? This crack-pot scheme would take away over \$100,000,000 of state revenue (funds for schools, blind and orphan institutions, relief, etc.) —and TRY to get it back from extra, back-breaking taxes.

And, it's the same old story: the public—the **working man**—would pay—through the nose!—with higher rents, wage cuts, loss of jobs, higher food prices.

**VOTE NO on No. 20**



**STATEWIDE COUNCIL AGAINST SINGLE TAX**



## Election Day Pointers

By CHARLES W. PILGRIM

At its meeting on Thursday, October 20, Cooks' Union No. 44 voted to assess each member the sum of \$1 to be divided half to go to the State Federation of Labor to help to finance the campaign against Proposition No. 1, the other half to go to the Retail Clerks, Local 1100, for strike purposes.

The secretary also reported that several hundred dollars had been contributed by individual members to a fund which was being used to purchase union-made smokes for the strikers.

Miscellaneous Workers, Local 110, has also assessed its members, and a check for \$1000 has been sent to the State Federation of Labor and a like amount forwarded for the benefit of the striking Retail Clerks. The secretary also reports that they are buying 1000 "Vote 'No' on No. 1" buttons, also that they will have forty workers at the disposal of the committee for work on election day, and that the union will supply each worker with meals paid for out of the funds of the local.

Both Locals 110 and 44 have sent out letters with campaign leaflets and post cards, stickers, etc., to every one of their members. At each weekly meeting there is a speaker to stress the necessity of snowing Proposition No. 1 completely under, so that the nazis who are responsible for this vicious measure being on the ballot will be made to understand that the people of California are not all asleep all the time, and that especially the workers are on the watch so that nothing is slipped over on them equal to what has been handed out to the peoples of Italy and Germany.

While we are fighting Proposition No. 1 on the state ballot we must be sure not to forget that there are also Charter Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, and that organized labor must vote "Yes" on these Charter Amendments because they will help our city firemen to obtain one day of rest every seven days; also they will give the firemen the right to retire on a pension for which they themselves will pay 5 per cent of each month's salary after twenty-five years of continuous service. How it comes that our city firemen are still working seven days a week is something I would like to have explained to me. Why it should be necessary in this day and age to have a charter amended so that our city employees can get one day off in seven when there are millions of men who cannot get a job ought to need a great amount of explanation from citizens, their elected officials and the officers of our city fire fighters.

Remember, on Charter Amendments 1 and 2 you vote "Yes." That will give the people better fire protection.

But on Proposition No. 1, state ballot, you vote "No." If you fail in this the people will catch hell in the nazi manner.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### Building Trades Department

#### Enthuses Over Progress of Year

Joseph A. McInerney, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, told the delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the department in Houston that the last year had seen a record showing of growth in membership and of improvement in labor standards and working conditions of the building trades unions.

Emphasizing the fact that the officers of the department started out the first of the year to mobilize the entire resources of the building trades unions to fight against unemployment and against lowering the existing wage standards, McInerney said the effectiveness of the department's leadership was shown not only by the overwhelming unanimous response of the member unions but also by the unprecedented number of new

unions which joined the ranks of organized building labor.

New locals were formed by national and international unions in every trade and new building trades councils were established in many communities. In the past nine months alone fifty-six new local building trades councils have been formed.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Colored Workers Lose

Discharge of nearly nineteen thousand workers in various Southern towns was announced by employers who said they were unable or unwilling to comply with the new federal wage-hour law which went into effect last Monday. An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch said shutdowns affecting additional thousands were threatened. Most of the workmen laid off were negroes.

Fifteen thousand workers in the garment and pecan industries in San Antonio and southern Texas were thrown out of work Monday, business men estimated.

### Sixty Plants to Close

Alex Pomerantz, head of the South Texas Pecan Shelling Company, said sixty plants would be forced to close because they can not meet the new wage requirements.

Officials at Kingston, N. C., tobacco stemmeries said that 1200 negro workers would lose their jobs Monday, being replaced by machines which will do the work of 125 persons. Spokesmen for the companies said it was cheaper to install the machines than pay the prescribed minimum wage of 25 cents an hour.

### Tobacco Plants to Shut Down

A shutdown of two tobacco redrying plants and three lumber mills was threatened in Lake City, S. C. Mayor W. B. Nettles said 1500 persons, half of the town's population, would be thrown out of work.

Four Arkansas sawmills and three in Alabama, employing nearly 2000, shut down "indefinitely" because of "increased production costs under the wage-hour law."

The Charleston, S. C., bagging plant of the American Manufacturing Company was closed for an indefinite period, throwing 400 persons out of work.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

## Firemen's Support Grows

Many civic and labor groups have indicated their approval of the Firemen's Charter Amendments No. 1 and No. 2, appearing on the November 8 ballot, according to the Fire Department Committee.

As the campaign progresses more and more people are becoming familiar with the inequalities existing in working and pension conditions in the Fire Department. The features contained within the amendments intending to correct these unequal conditions are finding considerable appeal with the people of this city.

The Firemen's Charter Amendments No. 1 and No. 2 have been indorsed by almost all of the labor and civic groups as well as being approved by many prominent individuals, the committee declares.

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## When "Prodigal" Returns

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

Executive Director Good Neighbor League

Peace in the ranks of labor seemed much nearer at the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Houston than at any time since the C. I. O. broke away from the Federation about three years ago.

President William Green spoke words of welcome to the C. I. O., using the language of the father in the parable of the Prodigal Son, inviting the "wandering boy" to return to his father's house.

But in the Bible story of the return of the prodigal son, as told in the Gospel by Luke, it is said that "when the son was yet a great way off his father saw him, and ran to meet him, and fell on his neck and kissed him."

In other words, the father in the Bible story didn't wait for his son to come all the way alone, wondering how he would be received, but he met his son half-way, in order to show the boy that he was more than welcome, no matter what the neighbors might think or say.

If the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are to get together it will no doubt have to be upon a somewhat similar basis. Both will have to forget their pride and all that has happened in the past, holding no hard feelings.

The Bible story tells what happened after the prodigal's return. The father said to his servants: "Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: And bring hither the fatted calf, and kill it; and let us eat and be merry."

But while the festivities were going on the elder son came in from the field, and heard music and dancing. And he asked the servants what had happened. And when they told him "he was angry, and would not go in." He was sore about the whole thing, because, he said, he had always been faithful and loyal to his father, and he hadn't even been given a kid, so that he might have a party with friends of his own. And that nearly broke up the festivities.

Let's hope that if and when the "C. I. O. prodigal" returns to the "A. F. of L. father's house" there won't be any sons who will be hanging around the woodshed, saying that they'll be darned if they'll come and join the party, because that would be just too bad all around.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### WAITRESSES' DANCE

Waitresses' Union Local 48 will hold its annual ball tomorrow night in California Hall. Miss Struck, chairman of arrangements, will be assisted by Misses Ora Irwin, Gussie Neubert, Marie Azevedo, Irene Slater, Marie Siebering, Pearl Frank and Martha Marshall. Proceeds will go to the organization's sick fund.

VOTE "NO" ON PROPOSITION NO. 1

### AMERICA'S BUTCHER BILL

The average person in the United States eats \$15.38 worth of meat a year, according to a grocers' bulletin, which shows that 1100 separate meat-packing plants throughout the nation have a total annual production of almost \$2,000,000,000.



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